REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 13-14 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 1-6 are amended, new claim 14 is added, and claims 7-12 are canceled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein. Applicant reserves the right to file claims 7-12 in a divisional application. The specification is also amended. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

I. Objection to the Specification

The Office Action objects to the specification based on minor informalities. The specification has been amended to obviate the objection. Accordingly, withdrawal of the objection to the specification is respectfully requested.

II. Objection to the Claims

The Office Action objects to claims 1-6 and 13 based on minor informalities. Claim 1 is amended to obviate the objection. Accordingly, withdrawal of the objection to the claims is respectfully requested.

III. The Claims Define Patentable Subject Matter

The Office Action rejects claims 1-5 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Murade (JP 2001-166311); rejects claims 1, 2 and 4-6 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Keyser et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,075,317); and rejects claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Murade in view of Uemura et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,821,003). The rejections are respectfully traversed.

The following remarks are made to aid in the understanding of the claimed invention and do not necessarily limit the scope of the claims. In an organic electroluminescent (EL) device, an organic EL element or light-emitting layer is formed for each of light emitting parts. A current density in the organic EL element can be decreased for an organic EL device because it is possible to increase a size of a light emitting area in the light emitting part. In a liquid crystal device, however, a liquid crystal is disposed for a plurality of pixel electrodes.

Thus, a liquid crystal device does not have the benefits of an organic EL element, as described above.

Further, an organic EL device has common feeders. See, for example, Figs. 4 and 5. In an organic EL device, an area for the common feeders is large because the common feeders supply power (current) to the organic EL element. Thus, it is possible to increase a size of a light emitting area in the light emitting part by overlapping the organic EL element with the common feeders. In contrast, a liquid crystal device has only scanning lines and signal lines. The wiring and the circuit supply the scanning signal and data signal, but do not supply power.

Claim 1 recites an organic EL device having plurality of light emitting parts including a power connection part formed in a concave part, the power connection part supplying power to each of the plurality of light emitting parts. Murade does not disclose or suggest the above-noted features of claim 1 because Murade discloses a liquid crystal device. As discussed above, a liquid crystal device has only scanning lines and signal lines. Thus, Murade does not disclose or suggest the above-noted features of claim 1.

Keyser does not disclose or suggest the above-noted features of claim 1 either. Keyser discloses, in Fig. 4 and at col. 6, lines 42-52, that a recess portion on layer 104 contains control circuitry 105. However, the surface of the control circuitry 105 and the insulating layer 104 is not flat. This is evidenced by the fact that that Keyser discloses, at col. 6, lines 33-38, that a dielectric layer 106 is planarized using established chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP). Thus, it follows that Keyser does not disclose or suggest a concave part formed in a material layer and a power connection part formed in the concave part.

Uemura does not compensate for the above-noted deficiencies of Murade and Keyser.

Therefore, independent claim 1 defines patentable subject matter. Claims 2-6 and 13 depend from independent claim 1, and, therefore, also define patentable subject matter as well as for the other features they recite.

Furthermore, for reasons discussed above, none of the applied references disclose or suggest an organic EL device having plurality of light emitting parts including a concave part formed in a material layer provided on a substrate and common feeders formed in the concave part, the common feeders supplying power to each of the plurality of light emitting parts, as recited in independent claim 14.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully requested.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claims 1-6 and 13-14 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,

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